Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 12, of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1792. [Whole No. 334.]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair homespun breeches, and a tow shirt; the fellow has a yellowish complexion, his heighth about five feet six or seven inches, very square made; has a mark along side of his nose, and one of his insteps has been burnt, which causes the sinews to draw.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable charges paid. ROBERT PEARCE.

Head Sassafras, June 16, 1792. (*eptm)

BANK of the UNITED STATES,
July 2d, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be paid at the Bank, after the 10th instant, to the Stockholders, or their representatives duly authorized, the following sums, being the dividend declared from the commencement of the institution to the first instant, viz.

For each share compleated in the month of March, *Twelve Dollars.*

For each share compleated in the month of April *Ten Dollars, Sixty-seven Cents.*

For each share compleated in the month of May, *Nine Dollars, Thirty-three Cents.*

For each half-share, *Eight Dollars.*

By order of the President and Directors,

(2 w.) JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

JUST PUBLISHED,
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THE
HISTORY
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VOL. III.

Containing a geographical description of the State—with sketches of its natural history, productions, improvements, and present state of society and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, *A. M.*

☞ This volume compleats the history, and is peculiarly interesting.——Subscribers are desired to call for their books.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *July 7, 1792.*

FOR the information of Merchants and the Masters or Commanders of vessels, are published the following extracts from the Law for establishing Post-Offices and Post-Roads within the United States.

In section 10, it is enacted that there shall be charged "for every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another by sea, in any private ship or vessel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the same shall arrive; and if directed to be delivered at any other place, with the addition of the like postage, as other letters are made subject to the payment of by this act."

In section 12, "That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, till the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster, all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, which, under his care or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, other than such as are directed to the owner or consignee: but when a vessel shall be bound to another port, than that, at which she may enter, the letters belonging to, or to be delivered at the said port of delivery, shall not be delivered to the postmaster at the port of entry. And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid.!'

In section 13, "That the postmaster to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay to the master, commander, or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for every such letter or packet; and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be with his quarterly accounts, transmitted to the Postmaster-General, who shall credit the amount thereof to the postmaster forwarding the same."

For general information, the 14th section is published, "And be it further enacted, That if any person, other than the Postmaster-General, or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall take up, receive, order, dispatch, convey, carry or deliver any letter or letters, packet or packets, other than newspapers, for hire or reward, or shall be concerned in setting up any foot or horse post, waggon or other carriage, by or in which any letter or packet shall be carried for hire, on any established post-road, or any packet, or other vessel or boat, or any conveyance whatever, whereby the revenue of the general post-office may be injured, every person, so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of two hundred dollars. Provided, That it shall and may be lawful for every person to send letters or packets by special messenger.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in gaol, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS *on the* STATE *of the* UNION

Reflections on the manufactures of the United States, as they affect the mercantile interest.

SOME of the benefits to the coasting trade and other parts of the domestic commerce resulting from manufactures, have already been intimated in treating of the manufacture of liquors. Besides these, bark and hides for the tanneries, iron, lead; steel, copper, hemp, flax, wool, cotton, silk, wood, timber, furs, tobacco, flaxseed and grain for the manufacturers of those articles, and provisions, fuel, indigo and other objects of their consumption and use, together with the goods made by them, are, and constantly will be purchased, transported from place to place, and sold, creating a great part of the employment for 110,000 tons of coasting vessels, exercising a large portion of commercial industry and skill, and affording a return of profits on a very considerable sum of mercantile capital employed in the business. This branch of our trade is of peculiar importance because we have no transmarine colonies, and while the redundancy of shipping owned by most nations will leave us but little chance of materially increasing our vessels in the foreign trades, the extension we may give in the course of ten years to our home trade, will probably be very great. We have brought cotton, sugar and saltpetre to manufacture from India, sulphur from the Adriatic, hemp, flax and iron from Russia, copper from Sweden, furs, indigo and mahogany from the Gulph of Mexico, and coal for our workmen from England: and we cannot doubt, therefore, that we shall transport those commodities and others, from such of the States as produce them, to those which shall create or have already established a manufacturing demand.

Foreign commerce being limited by the combined value of our imports and exports, any mercantile capital, which accumulates beyond the sum requisite for those purposes, would want employment of a commercial nature, if the merchant were not able to have recourse to manufactures. This is not a mere speculation in possible events; for considerable trading houses and others of respectable standing, have actually entered into such pursuits. Glass-houses, rope-walks, powder mills, iron works, steel works, slitting and rolling mills, grist mills, naileries, sugar refineries, breweries and distilleries, the manufactory of sail cloth, and of woolen, cotton and linnen goods, exhibit at this moment numerous proofs of the fact.

It is too well known to need more than a bare allegation of the truth, that our outward bound vessels are always completely laden, and that they do not on a medium return half full. It will, therefore, increase the profits of the owners of ships, if the outward cargo can be rendered more valuable by manufacturing the goods to be exported. This may be exemplified in regard to wheat and the simple manufacture of superfine flour. A vessel which will carry ten thousand bushels of the former, at the price of a dollar per bushel, will be laden for ten thousand dollars; but the quantity of superfine flour (3,000 barrels) which the same vessel could receive, will amount, at a proportionate price, to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. The same quantity of tonnage, filled with bottled porter, distilled spirits, steel, cordage, starch, pearl ashes, carriages, cabinet wares, plate, candles, soap, linseed oil, paper, hats, shoes, &c. would rise to a much greater value; and of consequence, the owners of the vessels must be able to purchase more goods for the return cargo, by which the vessel being fuller, would make a greater sum in freight back. This circumstance is rendered of the more consequence by reason of our distance from the greater part of the consumers of our surplus produce; and it is obvious that ships will then be most profitable, when the measurement of all our imports shall be equal to the measurement of all our exports. Vessels which depart and return fully laden, cannot fail to enrich their owners.

No arguments will be necessary to convince the judicious and reflecting mind, that the employment of large capitals and of many merchants and traders, is most certain and easy, where there is the greatest number and variety of objects to buy and sell. As our commercial towns, therefore, have offered manufactured commodities to those who come thither, they have increased in business. Potash, pearl ash, country rum, domestic liquors, loaf sugar, &c. have already contributed to swell their exports, by attracting foreign demand, or increasing the number of profitable objects of shipment. These will naturally multiply under the hands of our manufacturers, and instead of markets, in which nothing but lumber, tobacco, stock, provisions and raw materials were formerly to be obtained, our seaports will be converted into magazines, in which all those articles will be purchaseable, and the various commodities manufactured from them. For these goods in whatever shape, purchasers will never be wanting:—cheap merchandize as certainly attracts buyers, as water finds its level. Nor is this mere sanguine hope or ingenious suggestion; for it is an obvious truth, that the greatest manufacturing nations in the old world, are the greatest traders to foreign parts. Holland, when most remarkable for manufactures, traded to the amount of eighty millions of dollars per annum in the commodities of other countries.

A few general reflections on American manufactures.

The political concord and attachments, which grow out of mutual benefits are the most rational and permanent. In this view, the cement, which will be given to the national union, by the interchanges of raw materials, provisions, fuel and manufactures among the several States, is of inestimable value. If European nations have in the dispositions of amity and mutual forbearance on their considerations, it cannot be doubted that the States will evince equal wisdom and virtue.

If any parts of our union, from policy or temporary necessity for manufactured supplies, have been willing to exhibit the greatest liberality towards those foreigners, with whom they have been recently at the widest variance, it must appear very desirable, that the capacity at once to accomodate them and engage their regard, should be transferred from distant strangers, to their own continent, and their own kindred. If the merchants and manufacturers of the opulent nation with whom the United States so long waged war, influenced by the hope of our consumption, cried aloud for peace, and, on the moment of its return, pressed with all the courtesies of commerce to our shores, the existing friendship of the several parts of the union for each other, must be strengthened by similar instances, as they shall be progressively created.

The animated prosecution and liberal encouragement of manufactures, is at this moment a great political duty. The national legislature has increased the impost on foreign merchandise, to defray the expences of the Indian war. The continuance of a great part of the duties is to be no longer than that of the hostilities which occasion them to be laid. If the interval should be diligently employed in the promotion of manufactures, which the present duties are calculated to encourage, and to protect, the temporary injuries of the Indian war will be accompanied and followed by great, solid and permanent benefits. The military expense is rendered less burdensome, by the employment given to our own workmen. The shoes, boots, horsemen's caps, hats, buckles, buttons, saddlery, spears, rifles, gunpowder, and other articles for the use of the army are made by American manufacturers. It is perceived, that war, which often interrupts foreign commerce and generally diminishes the prices of agricultural productions for exportation, has in this instance no effects of that nature; but by judicious arrangements, may be rendered instrumental to the greatest support of the landed interest—the national manufacturers. The lamentable havock of the field must inevitably diminish the number of our citizens; but there is every reason to believe, that those, who, in the course of the present war, may fall under the banners of their country, will prove inferior in number to those who will be drawn, by the influence of the new duties, from foreign countries, to the standard of American manufactures: and although the most useful arts are no compensation for the lives of our compatriots, the acquisition of a great number of new citizens will counterbalance the political evil resulting from such a loss, so far as it may unhappily occur.

It is detrimental to the United States that the manufactures they consume are drawn from nations whose citizens pay much greater contributions to their government than our manufacturers, and consequently that we so far forth are subject to their taxes, imposts, and excises. In Great Britain, for example, their national taxes are seven times as large as ours, in proportion to the number of people in the two countries; and their poor rates and church rates are each more than double our whole national contributions. The monopolies of those countries fall heavily upon the consumers, among their citizens; and those, who purchase their fabrics, bear a part of this burden, which lies on their manufactures. The commercial charges paid by the English East-India company abroad, amount to one million of dollars per annum; the freight and charges in England are about two million and two thirds more, exclusively of duties. The company's civil and military charges would, in two years like the present, pay all the expenses of our government, and discharge our national debt. The restrictions on navigation and trade in the European nations also enhance the price of raw materials and articles of consumption, required by their manufactures, all which falls ultimately upon the people of the United States, so far as their fabrics are consumed here. These considerations should induce our most strenuous exertions, to diminish those indirect burdens, and at the same time they hold out strong promises of a successful issue to our efforts.

In taking a view of the affairs of the United States, and comparing them with the situation of most of the great commercial nations of Europe, the mind is immediately impressed with the peculiarity of their being without transmarine colonies. Though speculative politicians have entertained doubts in regard to favorable effects from such possessions, taking into view the expenses of their improvement, defence, and government, no question has been made but that the monopoly of their trade greatly increases the commerce of the nations to which they are appurtenant. Of such an advantage the United States do not enjoy the benefit; and considering this circumstance, and the prevailing disposition to restrict their commerce, the fisheries, the coasting trade, and manufactures appear to merit extraordinary attention.

The consideration of manufactures, upon general principles, has been, for several years, before the legislatures as well of the states, as of the Union. The estimation of their importance to the landed and national interests appears to have been yearly heightened by discussion and enquiries into facts. Household manufactures have acquired universal and decided approbation. To those which are conducted by labor-saving machinery and other processes, by horses and oxen, and which consequently do not require manual operations, no objection has been made. Such of them as can be carried on by manufacturers now among us, by those who may migrate heither, by the wives and children of our citizens, and by black women, old men, and children, have not been considered as diminishing the mass of agricultural industry, but as manifestly promoting it by new and extensive demands.

The present discussion of the subject will be terminated by remarking, that although this great subdivision of our political economy has been copiously and freely treated in every mode, it has not only preserved its original importance in the public judgment, but has risen in the estimation of the people in every part of the union—a fate that rarely attends unimportant truths or dangerous errors in an enlightened country.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

EXTRACTS.

"MAN is a short-lived being; he takes a turn on the stage of life, and disappears: But he departs with regret, and casts a longing, lingering look behind him—yet go he must; and to perpetuate his existence, has no alternative but in his children: These he is therefore to consider as parts, and the only abiding parts, of himself; and in this way he may be perpetuated to the latest generation. If therefore he wishes a comfortable [illegible] a successive train of felicities for himself, he must wish the same for his posterity, who are parts of himself in continuance. He ought therefore to abandon and despise every vicious habit, and apply his fortune and his earnings to their comfortable maintenance and mental improvement; nor ought self-interest to be his only motive; 'tis a duty he owes to society to furnish it with useful members, and his country with citizens and soldiers."

"HOW frivolous appears the gaudy equipage and the splendid mansion, compared with the proud integrity of honor—and the dignity of an independent mind.—Let it often occur to those who are entering on the fair career of public life, that though industry and talents will not always command success, yet a spotless character will secure esteem—and that a fortune is only honorable when it has been earned by virtue."

[The following remarks on Air may not be unseasonable at this season of the year—especially as many other disadvantages attending confined, or which is the same, unwholesome air, might be mentioned.]

"IT is now certainly known that the breathing of a grown person vitiates a gallon of air every minute, rendering it unfit for respiration. A number of people, therefore, confined in a small close apartment, must soon fill it with putrid vapor.

"It is a fact, equally well ascertained, that noxious vapours are lighter than pure air, and are therefore perpetually endeavoring to ascend.

"The exit of these vapors should be promoted by every possible mean in our power.

"Air, in fact, being the best vehicle for carrying off putrid vapors, it ought to have as free a passage thro' all parts of a house as possible.

"Frequent white-washings with lime and water would contribute greatly to purify the vitiated air; and it is evident that cleanliness in the floors, dress, and every other particular, ought to be attended to as much as circumstances may permit.

THE CONSPIRACY OF KINGS.

By *JOEL BARLOW*, Esquire.

ETERNAL Truth, thy trump undaunted lend.
People and prieſts and courts and kings, attend;
While, borne on weſtern gales from that far ſhore
Where Juſtice reigns, and tyrants tread no more.
Th' unwonted voice, that no diſſuaſion awes,
That fears no frown, and ſeeks no blind applauſe,
Shall tell the bliſs that Freedom ſheds abroad,
The rights of nature and the gift of GOD.
Think not, ye knaves, whom meanneſs ſtiles the Great,
Drones of the Church and harpies of the State,—
Ye, whoſe curſt ſires, for blood and plunder fam'd,
Sultans or kings or czars or emp'rors nam'd,
Taught the deluded world their claims to own,
And raiſe the creſted reptiles to a throne,—
Ye, who pretend to your dark hoſt was given
The lamp of life, the myſtic keys of heaven;
Whoſe impious arts with magic ſpells began
When ſhades of ign'rance veil'd the race of man;
Who change, from age to age, the ſly deceit
As Science beams, and Virtue learns the cheat;
Tyrants of double powers, the ſoul that blind,
To rob, to ſcourge, and brutalize mankind,—
Think not I come to croak with omen'd yell
The dire damnations of your future hell,
To bend a bigot or reform a knave,
By op'ning all the ſcenes beyond the grave.
I know your cruſted ſouls: while one defies
In ſceptic ſcorn the vengeance of the ſkies,
The other boaſts—"I ken thee, Power divine,
"But fear thee not; th' avenging bolt is mine."
No! 'tis the preſent world that prompts the ſong,
The world we ſee, the world that feels the wrong,
The world of men, whoſe arguments ye know,
Of men, long curb'd to ſervitude and woe,
Men, rous'd from ſloth, by indignation ſtung,
Their ſtrong hands loos'd, and found their fearleſs tongue;
Whoſe voice of fire, whoſe deep-deſcending ſteel
Shall ſpeak to ſouls, and teach dull nerves to feel.
Think not, (ah no! the weak deluſion ſhun,
Burke leads you wrong, the world is not his own)
Indulge not once the thought, the vapory dream,
The fool's repaſt, the mad man's thread-bare theme,
That nations, riſing in the light of truth,
Strong with new life and pure regenerate youth,
Will ſhrink from toils ſo ſplendidly begun,
Their bliſs abandon and their glory ſhun,
Betray the truſt by Heav'n's own hand conſign'd,
The great concentred ſtake, the intereſt of mankind.
Ye ſpeak of Kings combin'd, ſome league that draws
Europe's whole force, to ſave your ſinking cauſe;
Of fancy'd hoſts by myriads that advance
To cruſh the untry'd power of new-born France.
Miſguided men! theſe idle tales deſpiſe;
Let one bright ray of reaſon ſtrike your eyes;
Show me your kings, the ſceptred horde parade—
See their pomp vaniſh! ſee your viſions fade!
Indignant MAN reſumes the ſhaft he gave,
Diſarms the tyrant, and unbinds the ſlave,
Diſplays the unclad ſkeletons of kings,
Spectres of power, and ſerpents without ſtings.
And ſhall mankind--ſhall France, whoſe giant might
Rent the dark veil, and dragg'd them forth to light,
Heed now their threats in dying anguiſh toſt?
And She who fell'd the monſter, fear the ghoſt?
Bid young Alcides, in his graſp who takes,
And gripes with naked hand the twiſting ſnakes,
And dread their ſhadows trembling on the wall.
But grant to kings and courts their ancient play,
Recall their ſplendour and revive their ſway;
Can all your cant and all your cries perſuade
One power to join you in your wild cruſade?
In vain ye ſearch to earths remoteſt end;
No court can aid you, and no king defend.
Not the mad knave who S—— ſceptre ſtole,
Nor She, whoſe thunder ſhakes the northern pole;
Nor Frederick's widow'd ſword, that ſcorns to tell
On whoſe weak brow his crown reluctant fell.
Not the tri-ſceptred prince, of Auſtrian mould,
The ape of wiſdom and the ſlave of gold,
Thereſa's ſon, who with a feeble grace,
Juſt mimics all the vices of his race;
For him no charm can foreign ſtrife afford,
Too mean to ſpend his wealth, too wiſe to truſt his ſword.
Peep o'er the Pyrenees—but you'll diſdain
To break the dream that ſooths the Monk of Spain
He counts his beads, and ſpends his holy zeal
To raiſe once more th' inquiſitorial wheel,
Prepares the faggot and the flame renews,
To roaſt the French, as once the Moors and Jews;
While able hands the buſy taſk divide,
His Queen to dandle, and his State to guide.
Ye aſk great Pitt to join your deſp'rate work,—
See how his annual aid confounds the Turk!
Like a war-elephant his bulk he ſhows,
And treads down friends, when frighten'd by his foes.
Where then, forſaken villains, will ye turn?
Of France the outcaſt and of earth the ſcorn;
What new-made charm can diſſipate your fears?
Can Burke's mad foam, or Calonne's houſe of Peers?
Can Artois's ſword, that erſt near Calpe's wall,
Where Crillon fought and Elliot was to fall,
Burn'd with the fire of fame, but harmleſs burn'd,
For ſheath'd the ſword remain'd, and in its ſheath return'd?
Oh Burke, degenerate ſlave! with grief and ſhame
The muſe indignant muſt repeat thy name.
Strange man, declare—ſince, at creation's birth,
From crumbling Chaos ſprang this heav'n & earth,
Since wrecks and outcaſt relics ſtill remain,
Whirl'd ceaſeleſs round Confuſion's dreary reign,
Declare, from all theſe fragments, whence you ſtole
That genius wild, that monſtrous maſs of ſoul;
Where ſpreads the wideſt waſte of all extremes,
Full darkneſs frowns, and heav'n's own ſplendour beams;
Truth, Error, Falſehood, Rhetoric's raging tide,
And Pomp and Meanneſs, Prejudice and Pride,
Strain to an endleſs clang thy voice of fire,
Thy thoughts bewilder and thy audience tire.
Like Phœbus' ſon, we ſee thee wing thy way,
Snatch the looſe reins, and mount the car of day,
To earth now plunging plough thy waſting courſe,
The great Sublime of weakneſs and of force.
But while the world's keen eye, with generous glance,
Thy faults could pardon and thy worth enhance,
When foes were huſh'd, when Juſtice dar'd commend,
And e'en fond Freedom claim'd thee as a friend,
Why in a gulph of baſeneſs ſink forlorn?
And change pure praiſe for infamy and ſcorn?

(To be concluded in our next.)

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) June 26.

YESTERDAY, at half paſt one o'clock, John Fuller was executed according to his ſentence, for attempting to paſs a forged note, knowing the ſame to be forged. Previous to his execution, he addreſſed the audience in a firm, manly tone of voice, declaring that he was not afraid to die—to him death had no terrors.—He acknowledged that he had lived a vicious life—that it had been his greateſt pleaſure to commit crimes of the moſt flagitious nature; but he ſolemnly ſwore that he was not guilty of the crime for which he was about to ſuffer—that no perſon ever told him, as had been repreſented, that the note was forged; and he earneſtly intreated the ſpectators to be careful how they gave teſtimony in a court of Juſtice. He then threw himſelf upon his knees, and prayed aloud with great fervency and apparent devotion; in which he was aſſiſted by the Rev. Mr. Hamett.

When he was told that the fatal hour was come, he aroſe with the utmoſt compoſure, and confidently ſaying that he was going to quit a world of miſery for a world of glory and immortality (through the merit and interceſſion of Jeſus Chriſt) he was quickly launched into eternity.

"The chiefs of the Pariſian guard," ſays a London paper, "have reſolved to preſent a ſword to M. de la Fayette. The handle of this, which is curiouſly wrought in gold, exhibits the leading events in his life; his departure for America; the tranſactions of the 5th and 6th of October, 1780; and the return of the King and Queen under his protection. The blade is compoſed of ſteel found in the baſtile, and tempered in England. The following inſcription is engraved upon it: "This blade will ſpare blood, but will give force to the law. It is deſtined to make the conſtitution reſpected."

Friday laſt, arrived here, ſhip Laurens, Marſton, London, 49 days from the Downs; ſchooner Fiſher, Cole, Madeira, 40 days.

On the 14th inſt. in lat. 27 31—long. 72, Capt. Cole ſpoke the brig John, Capt. Howell, from this port bound to Cape-Francois—out 8 days—all well—Capt. Cole brought with him two Madeira grape vines, with grapes growing on them, for the purpoſe of tranſplanting here.

It was a very leading and avowed opinion of Mirabeau's, that, in forming the new conſtitution of France, the nobility ſhould be annihilated, and the clergy reformed: but that various prerogatives, and an extenſive ſhare of power, ſhould be given to the crown. His laſt words were—"If you make your King a cypher in the beginning, he, or ſome one for him, will make cyphers of you in the end."

BOSTON, June 30.

[A very obliging correſpondent has favored the Editor with the following extract of a letter, dated]

Havre, April 29, 1792.

"Before you receive this you will probably have heard of France having decided on war againſt Auſtria. Altho the maritime power of the latter is much confined, yet as there may be ſome privateers out of Oſtend, and others cruizing under the Auſtrian flag; we have, through our friends, ſuggeſted to the Miniſter the neceſſity of giving a convoy to the French ſhips home from America.

"The plan propoſed is, that the convoy ſhould ſail from the Cheſapeak every 6 weeks, from the 15th June to the 15th November, for Breſt, from whence the ſhips for the channel will be ſent on with one convoy, and thoſe for the Bay and Mediterranean by another. We have every aſſurance that this plan will be adopted; and we are promiſed that it will be ſpeedily announced to you by the French Miniſter, or Conſul in America."

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The ſeſſion, it is ſuppoſed will cloſe this day.—Of public buſineſs, the principal object which has been diſcuſſed ſince our laſt, has been that of diſtricting the Commonwealth—Many reports, and many amendments of reports, have been made—Laſt evening the buſineſs was brought to a cloſe, by the concurrence of the Houſe with the Senate, in one of the amended reports; and a committee was raiſed to report a Reſolution conformable thereto.

[By this report, the ſtate is divided into four diſtricts. No. 1, conſiſting of Suffolk, Eſſex, and Middleſex, to chooſe Four Repreſentatives—No. 2, conſiſting of Worceſter, Hampſhire, and Berkſhire, to chooſe Four—No. 3, conſiſting of Plymouth, Barnſtable, Briſtol, Dukes-County, and Nantucket, to chooſe Two—No. 4, conſiſting of the Province of Maine, to chooſe Three—making Thirteen.—To complete the number to 14, the three firſt diſtricts, at large, are to chooſe the other Repreſentative.]

JULY 2.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Friday laſt, the committee on the pay roll reported the ſame, amounting to the ſum of Two thouſand one hundred and ſix pounds, twelve ſhillings.

Same day, an engroſſed bill in addition to an act entitled an act for incorporating certain perſons for the purpoſe of building a bridge over Charles river—was read, and paſſed to be enacted.

Sent up for concurrence.

On Saturday the Houſe concurred in the amendment of the Senate, in the Reſolve providing for the choice of electors for Preſident and Vice-Preſident.

The Hon. T. Skinner, Eſq. brought down a Reſolve empowering the Governor to provide an entertainment in the Senate Chamber the 4th July. In Senate, June 30, ſent down for concurrence.

In the Houſe, Read and non concurred.

A committee (conſiſting of Meſſrs. Heath, Dawes, and Lyman, on the part of the Senate; and Meſſ. Robbins, Euſtis, Kinſly and Collins on the part of the Houſe) was choſen, to requeſt his excellency the governor, to adjourn the court to the firſt Wedneſday in November next.

The committee reported, that they had waited upon his excellency the governor, and delivered the meſſage, and he informed them that though it would have given him great pleaſure to comply with the requeſt of the legiſlature, yet that the duty he owed to his conſtituents and to the oath he was under, forbid him to grant a receſs to the court that evening; when the reſolve for diſtricting the commonwealth, which was of the higheſt importance to the ſtate, and which had occupied ſo much time of the giſlature, had been before him only twenty minutes—that he had not even read it through—that his conſcience and his duty forbad him to give it his ſignature, till he had had an opportunity to conſider the ſubject with that deliberation which the importance of it required—that the moment he had done that, he would ſend the ſecretary with the information, and grant them a receſs.

The Houſe then adjourned to Monday ten o'clock.

PROVIDENCE, June 30.

The Hon. General Aſſembly of this ſtate, which met laſt week at Newport, adjourned on Saturday without day.

Among a variety of other buſineſs, the General Aſſembly, in their late ſeſſion, paſſed an act incorporating three ſocieties, for the purpoſe of conſtructing three bridges—one over the upper, and another over the lower ferry, on Seaconk river, and a third over Howland's ferry. The two former will greatly accomodate this town, and the neighboring towns in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts; and the latter muſt prove highly advantageous to the iſland of Rhode-Iſland, by connecting it with the main.

On Thurſday afternoon the firſt pier of Weyboſſet bridge was erected.

ALBANY, July 2.

On Saturday evening at 7 o'clock arrived in town JOHN JAY, eſq. the gentleman who at the late election had a majority of legal votes for governor of this ſtate. He arrived on the morning of that day at Lanſingburg, and was entertained at Platt's inn, by the reſpectable citizens of that place, who at five o'clock, conducted him to Troy, where he croſſed the river and was ſaluted on his landing with fifteen diſcharges of a field-piece, by a detathment of the Albany independent artillery company, and a volley by the troop of horſe;—after which he went into a carriage preceded by the troop of horſe, and followed in proceſſion, by numbers of citizens in carriages and on horſeback to this city, and was conducted to the ſeat of General Schuyler, where the whole company were moſt hoſpitably and politely regaled; after which the whole diſperſed with perfect harmony and good order. We are informed that Mr. Jay will favor a number of citizens with his company at dinner, at the city-tavern, this day; and to-morrow will proceed on his way to New-York.

From a correſpondent. On Saturday evening laſt, as Mr. Chief Juſtice Jay, and Mr. Chief Juſtice Yates, (the two late unſucceſsful candidates for governor of this ſtate in ſucceſſion) were making their entry into this city, together in a coach, and were paſſing the window where a circle of Clintonians had aſſembled over a jovial bottle, the following old celebrated toaſt was given—"A bird in the hand is worth two in the buſh."

NEW-BRUNSWICK, July 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in Somerſet, dated Waſhington, Maſon county, April 30th, 1792.

Mr. William Chambers went from from his ſtore at this place, to the Falls of Ohio, February 25th, in a ſmall open boat, loaded with flour, whiſkey, and dry goods, he had two men and a boy with him, and two women and ſeveral children went paſſengers. Between the Miamies and the mouth of Kentucky river, he was fired upon from the Indian ſhore—the Indians whoop'd and followed him down the river about half a mile to a ſmall creek where they had their canoes, they got into them, eighteen in number, one canoe puſhed acroſs the river to the Kentucky ſhore, and the others purſued the boat, kept up a continual ſicing and yelling as they went.—Mr. Chambers had two muſkets and one blunderbuſs in the boat; but was badly provided with ball, and was obliged to cut bar lead into ſlugs—when the Indians came within ſhot he returned the fire, which put a ſtop to their whooping, yet purſued and fired as faſt as they could, until they got within thirty or forty yards of the boat, Mr. Chambers then fired the blunderbuſs, the noiſe of which they ſeemed not to like, ſome of them no doubt felt, very ſenſibly, the conſequence. They had now purſued the boat about three miles, they then turned and went back; the boat's crew received no damage, except a ſlight wound Mr. Chambers received in one of his fingers. The defence made by Mr. Chambers, conſidering the ſituation he was in, is thought here to be the beſt ever made on the river.

The Indians in caſes of this kind do not fight but under great advantages, and then by their hedious yellings, ſo alarm and diſconcert the paſſengers, that they frequently fall an eaſy prey to their ſavage barbarity.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I OBSERVE a publication in the National Gazette of the 4th inſt. adviſes the Editor not to employ much of his paper in replying to the "court paragraphs," &c. which appear in the Gazette of the United States*; this is agreeable to what fell from the ſame writer, as I ſuppoſe, in a former number of that paper—who appears to be afraid of diſſeminating the ſentiments contained in the Gazette of the United States. Now, Mr. FENNO, I hope the writers in your paper will adopt a different line of conduct—and as they have begun, will go on to ſet in a conſpicuous point of view the principles and repreſentations contained in that NATIONAL paper.

It carries a title with it, which, if its aſſertions and inſinuations are not detected and expoſed, may lead to very ſerious errors and miſtakes—It is happy for our country, that the real ſtate of things does not correſpond with the gloomy draft, which the pencil of a junto has been more than nine months ſketching.—Facts, ſpeak in an irreſiſtable tone; what do they proclaim? that ſince the creation, the idea contained in the following ſentence was never ſo fully realized in any quarter of the globe as in the United States—"*That every man ſits quietly under his own vine, and under his own fig-tree, and has none to make him afraid.*"

CRITO.

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* *The ſucceeding paper however, contained a column, which its author ſuppoſed was wrote at the Gazette of the United States.*

Philadelphia, July 11.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

By the Olive Branch, Capt. Calder, arrived at Boſton, and the York pilot-boat, arrived at New-York, both from London, after ſhort paſſages, papers are received to the 2d June, they contain the following intereſting information.

In the Bruſſels Gazette of the 4th May is an account publiſhed by the government,—That on 29th April a body of French troops advanced near Tournay; theſe were attacked by one regiment and ſeven companies of foot and four ſquadrons of dragoons, that after the Auſtrians had fired ſome pieces of cannon the French retreated precipitately beyond the Auſtrian frontiers—with the loſs of two dragoons, and ſeveal horſes killed, forty ſoldiers taken priſoners and four pieces of artillery. On the ſide of the Auſtrians none killed, wounded or miſſing.

On the ſame day another body of French troops, under the command of Monſ. de Biron, entered the Auſtrian territory, and advanced beyond Bouſſut, theſe were oppoſed by General Beaulieu at the head of 1800 infantry and 1500 cavalry, and were obliged to retreat towards Bouſſut with the loſs of twenty killed and ſeveral wounded. The day following the French troops again attacked Gen. Beaulieu, a ſhort action commenced, which ended in the complete rout of the French, who loſt 250 killed, a conſiderable number taken priſoners, and five pieces of cannon.

The above account is under the Bruſſels head. Under the London head are accounts which make the above actions to have been more conſiderable; that in the firſt ſkirmiſh the French loſt near four hundred men, that in the ſecond they had 700 killed, and among them Count Rochambeau's ſon—but the Bruſſels account is no doubt ſufficiently exaggerated.

The papers further ſtate, that Col. Dillon, who commanded the French in the firſt action, being ſuſpected of treachery, was taken by the ſoldiery and mob at Liſle, and hung upon a gibbet—his head and legs cut off, and the trunk of his body burnt.—A French Abbe, ſuſpected alſo of treachery, paſſing accidentally by this ſcene, was alſo ſeized and executed on the ſpot, the ſoldiers alſo executed their chief engineer, and two or three other officers. An article under the Londonderry head ſays, that Count Dillon was tried by a court martial, that he was hanged and burned half alive; the charge againſt him was being privy to a ſcheme of leading the French troops into an ambuſcade, where were 15 pieces of cannon. Col. Dillon's brother has petitioned the National Aſſembly to employ the moſt effectual meaſures to diſcover and puniſh the aſſaſſins. Several ſkirmiſhes between the French and Auſtrians took place from the 4th to the 20th May, the date of the laſt continental accounts; the former are repreſented as having been always worſted. A great many of the French ſoldiers deſert and join the Auſtrian army. The Bruſſels Gazette repreſents the above ſkirmiſhes and attempts as nothing more than miniſterial intrigues—that they ſhall ſoon ſee whether the French army will aſſume a more military attitude.—As to the Auſtrian troops, the ſame Gazette ſays, they ſeem remarkably ſteady, well diſciplined, and by no means likely to deſert.

Toe French priſoners at Bruſſells amount to about 200—among whom is Lt. Col. D'Eſterhazy—they are treated in the ſame manner as the Auſtrian troops. The French miniſter of war, M. De Grave, has reſigned. The National Aſſembly have voted an addreſs to the people; it recommends diſcipline in very earneſt terms to the ſoldiers, and concludes with ſaying, "We have ſworn never to capitulate with pride or tyranny—We will keep our oath—Death—death, or victory and equality." The aſſembly has "ordered, that the executive power inform the Aſſembly, every eight days, of the enquiries made into the aſſaſſination committed at Liſle, of Gen. Dillon, and other officers"—nine perſons were already in cuſtody on that account. A ſpy had been apprehended, who, it was proved, had cried out in the action of Mons, "Save himſelf who can." The war miniſter informed the Aſſembly in the ſitting of the 13th May, that the whole regiment de Saxe had deſerted and gone over to the enemy—92 of them were brought back and 88 horſes.—Three ſquadrons of the regiment of de Berchini have alſo deſerted. May 14—M. Servan gave alarming accounts of the number of troops which continue to deſert—he demanded that a ſevere law be paſſed to prevent deſertion, and to deter officers from reſigning their commiſſions. M. Iznard concluded a ſpirited harangue by moving, having previouſly aſſerted that the country is in danger, that the Legiſlature ſhould meet in ſome private place, on the evenings when there is no ſitting; and that a meſſage be ſent to the King, deſiring him to declare whether he loves or hates the conſtitution, and whether he means to ſupport or deſtroy it.

M. Rochambeau has reſigned his command, and is ſucceeded by M. D'Eſtaing. M. La Fayette's army is in the neighbourbood of Namur, and is continually reinforced—he ſeems, by his motions, ſays the Bruſſells Gazette, to be meditating ſome important attack. The King of Pruſſia has ordered 72,000 men to march, of which himſelf is to take the command. The Duke of Brunſwick is to command the Auſtrian army in Flanders—the Prince Hohenloe the Auſtrian and Heſſian army on the Rhine—Gen. Brown is to command under the Duke, in Flanders.—Thus much for foreign continental affairs—it is pretty apparent that great allowance is to be made in reading the foregoing. The citizens of the United States have had ſufficient experience during their own conteſt, to prevent an implicit credit in foreign newſpaper details of battles, ſieges, deſertions, &c. They are more than one half exaggerations.

The accounts from England are—That the Lord Chancellor Thurlow has reſigned—That freſh riots had broken out in Birmingham, occaſioned by a ſoldier's being killed, and were encreaſing when the veſſel ſailed. Mr. Paine has publiſhed a third pamphlet intitled the Criſis—A royal proclamation is iſſued againſt ſeditious writings. Britiſh ſtock has fallen; 3 per cents to 87. American funds at par. A camp had been formed at Bagſhot, and another at Hyde Park.

By ſundry articles under the head Coblentz, in the European papers, dated April 20—it appears that the ex-princes have called a convocation of their adherents, whoſe intention is to declare the King incompetent to the duties of his ſtation—and to appoint Monſieur, Regent, and Count D'Artois generaliſſimo of the forces.

FORM OF A PASSPORT FOR COMMERCIAL VESSELS BELONGING TO FRANCE.

LOUIS, by the grace of God and the Conſtitutional law of the State, King of the French, To all thoſe to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Greeting. The veſſel named the of the burthen of tons, having been regiſtered in, and belonging to the port of and proved to be French property, we hereby declare that ſaid veſſel is entitled to ſail under the National Flag of France, for which purpoſe we have granted letters of licence and paſſport to Commander of ſaid veſſel, to depart from the port and harbour of with inſtructions to govern himſelf according to the laws of the kingdom and the marine regulations.

We pray and requeſt all ſovereign powers, friends and allies of the French nation, and their ſubordinate officers; we command and enjoin all public functionaries under orders, the commanders of veſſels belonging to the State, and all others whom it ſhall concern, ſafely and freely to ſuffer to paſs the ſaid with his veſſel aforenamed, without interrupting him, or ſuffering that he ſhall meet with any trouble, detention, or delay whatever, but on the contrary to ſhew him every favor, ſuccour, and aſſiſtance whatever, where it ſhall be neceſſary.

In Witness whereof we have put our ſignature, and cauſed the ſeal of State to be affixed to the preſent paſſport, and the ſame to be counterſigned by the Miniſter of the Marine.

THE MINISTER OF THE MARINE.

Delivered at the general office of the Marine, at No. , and diſpatched.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, TO WIT:

THE preceding is a tranſlation of the form of the paſſport now given by the government of France to the veſſels of their nation, as officially communicated by their Miniſter Plenipotentiary, of which all whom it may concern are deſired to take notice.

TH. JEFFERSON, *Sec'ry of State.*

Philadelphia, July 7, 1792.

The accounts of the affairs of France this day publiſhed, are received through the medium of Britiſh papers—the public anxiety is greatly excited—but a little reflection will relieve the mind from an anticipation of very diſagreeable conſequences to the cauſe of Freedom, when it is conſidered that the French ſtory is not told by themſelves.

During the late war in America, it was extremely difficult to aſcertain facts which were ſaid to have happened within a very ſhort diſtance of the place where accounts were publiſhed—In the preſent caſe, when the rumors of rumors, and the echoes of echoes, are wafted acroſs an ocean of a thouſand leagues, and the trumpet of news is blown by thoſe who live by fabricating reports, let us be "ſlow to believe."

Accounts from Cape Francois to the 25th June, ſay, that the negroes are ſtill deſtroying with as much fury as ever, and no proſpect of a peace with them.

Attempts were making by the Governor to negotiate with the mulattoes at St. Mark's, but the event was not known.

Captain Joſeph Brandt, the celebrated Indian Chief from Canada, departed a few days ſince from this city on a journey to the weſtward.—It is ſaid his object is to endeavour to conciliate the minds of the hoſtile Indians, and lay the foundation for a permanent peace between thoſe tribes and the United States.

By a veſſel arrived here on Saturday laſt we learn, the decree of the National Aſſembly giving to the free negroes and people of colour equal rights with the whites is generally approved of in the colony. The pariſh of Jeremie, only, have made ſhew of oppoſition to it.

By this veſſel we alſo learn, that the negroes have written to M. de Rouvray, propoſing peace on terms leſs rigorous than heretofore. The veſſel alſo brings accounts of a declaration of war between Ruſſia and France.

Extract of a letter from Maſſachuſetts.

"Some late accounts from the weſtward give a dawn of hope that peace may eventually be concluded with the hoſtile Indians without much more war; if it can be, it will be fortunate in many reſpects. If it were not for ſome *white ſavages* on the frontiers of ſome ſtates, I conjecture the buſineſs might be effected with whiſkey and blankets. I wiſh the good Quakers, or ſome other denomination equally pacific, might always be next neighbors to the Indians, as they boaſt of knowing how to live at peace with them.

"*Here*, you will obſerve, we have the old rulers re-elected, and things jog on according to old ſtile. We are bleſt with a fine ſeaſon."

The ſtate of births, deaths, and commerce, in the city of Amſterdam for the year 1791, ſtands thus:

During the laſt year, 8970 perſons have died in that city, which is 291 more than the preceding year.

The total chriſtenings in the Lutheran and reformed churches, amount to 5176.

In the courſe of the year, 1791 veſſels of different nations have entered the Texel, which is 75 leſs than the preceding year.

The following addreſs to the National Aſſembly of France, unanimouſly agreed to by the Legiſlature of Virginia, is extracted from the Journals of 1791.

"WE, the repreſentatives of the people of Virginia, long ſympathiſing with the National Aſſembly of France, in their glorious ſtruggle for liberty, avail ourſelves of the earlieſt opportunity to preſent, with all the ſincerity of fraternal affection, our warmeſt congratulations on the eſtabliſhment of your new Conſtitution—a conſtitution in which every maſculine feature is portrayed that could ſtrongly mark it as the legitimate offspring of liberty. Indeed from ſuch an illuſtrious band of patriots and philoſophers, we anticipated nothing leſs, preſerving as you have done, with undiminiſhed purity through do many ſucceſſive ages, that noble ſpirit of your anceſtors, which often bade defiance to the ancient conquerors of the world.

"It is impoſſible for a nation, in the full enjoyment of liberty, to look with an eye of indifference on the ſtruggles of another to procure it. Upon the general principles of philanthropy then we felt an anxious ſolicitude for the ſucceſsful iſſue of your labors. But when we carry our minds back, and review the eventful hiſtory of our own country, we are impelled by the ſtrongeſt additional motives of friendſhip and gratitude, to ſympathize with the National Aſſembly of France.

"We venerate the wiſdom that ſuggeſted—we admire the boldneſs that commenced—we applaud the manly firmneſs that purſued—we are pleaſed with the humanity and politic forbearance that enſured—and we love the virtue that atchieved the enterprize. Long may you enjoy the ineſtimable bleſſing which this combination of enviable attributes has ſecured to you, and may your example be imitated, not only by the reſt of Europe, but by every enſlaved nation upon the face of the globe—till deſpotiſm, with all its hoſt of enemies to human happineſs and improvement, is entirely chaſed away."

A leading feature in the character of the regenerated French has appeared to be affection to the Engliſh; no longer influenced by thoſe unjuſt prejudices, thoſe mean jealouſies, which formerly divided the two countries, they have taken every occaſion to expreſs, with regard to the Britiſh nation, the higheſt reſpect and confidence, and to ſhew how deſirous they are to cultivate a reciprocal good underſtanding, and eſtabliſh a permanent alliance. This ſentiment has appeared not only in thoſe public tranſactions, which might be influenced by policy, but in the conduct of individuals, which affords the beſt, and indeed only, criterion of real character.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Stating FACTS with reſpect to the Bank of the United States, has been called—"Throwing duſt in the peoples' eyes;"—but it may with more propriety be ſaid, that ſome of the falſehoods and miſrepreſentations which have been thrown out on the ſubject are *brick-bat* arguments, calculated to knock the peoples' eyes out. The meaſures of the General Government are the reſult of the moſt labored inveſtigation, and are founded on *experience*—as ſuch they will ſtand the teſt; but had the *viſionary* ſchemes of many perſons been adopted, eſpecially thoſe relating to finance, it is more than probable that the hopes of the people, like the dove of Noah, would to this day have found no reſting place. And though this obſervation is in part conjectural, yet conſidering that the oppoſers of the meaſures which have received the ſanction of the Legiſlature of the United States, are *generally* the ſame perſons who oppoſed the adoption of the new Conſtitution, and were the advocates of *committee ſyſtems* and *paper expedients* in the days of our humiliation, the conjecture appears to be well founded—but however this may be, certain it is, that the ſtrictures on men and meaſures which form the long columns in the National Gazette, are deſigned to ſubvert the preſent harmony, peace and happineſs of the Union.—This object is, in ſhort, openly avowed.—For, ſay theſe modeſt eagle eyed ſupervifors of the legiſlative and executive departments of the government of the United States, "Another Revolution must be brought about," that is, That revolution, which has given birth to the glorious revolutions in Europe, muſt be revolutionized.

Whoever, ſays a correſpondent, is acquainted with the manners and cuſtoms of the Indian nations, and their mode of carrying on war, muſt be convinced that the preſent ſyſtem of military diſcipline ought to be entirely laid aſide. How abſurd is it to ſpend ſix or eight months, in teaching men to hold one of their eyes over the button holes of their jacket, a practice abſurdly called "*dreſſing*," eventually of no ſervice whatever in the grand aim of all armies, that of conquering.

Shouting on the day of battle is a practice founded in nature, the dreadful effects of which are known only to thoſe who have experienced them, or are only to be conceived of by thoſe acquainted with the principles of action in the human mind.

Who has not heard of the infernal yell on the fourth of November laſt? Its conſequences are too well known.

If the ſound of a warbling brook, or the gentle falling of rain will lull the mind to ſleep, or if the ſpirit-ſtirring-drum will invite to action, why ſhould not other ſounds produce effects that unman the ſoul? The cuſtom of ſhouting has been practiſed by the Trojans, by the Germans, by the Gauls, by the Grecians, and by the Macedonians and Perſians. In many inſtances, recorded by hiſtorians, the enemy have ſhamefully fled, upon hearing the ſhout, before they were in danger from the pikes of their adverſaries.

Let us imitate the practice of thoſe nations. Cæſar has been its advocate. The expreſſion of Cato, the elder, will juſtify the experiment, "that he gained more battles by the THROATS than by the ſwords of the ſoldiers."

An account of the failure of Meſſrs. Duer, Macomb, &c. it is ſaid, had reached London before the arrival of the expreſs-boat diſpatched from New-York on that event.

Papers from New-York by yeſterday's poſt contain many particulars of the late engagements between the French and the Auſtrians, by which it appears that Monſ. de Biron and other French commanders conducted with diſtinguiſhed bravery, and that the repulſes they met with were owing to ſeveral unfortunate incidents—That M. de la Fayette had taken the Abbey of Orval, a rich *depot* of arms and money for the emigrants—in the ſkirmiſh 22 Auſtrians and 6 French fell.—Further accounts are received in England of the ſucceſs of Lord Cornwallis; it was expected he would be before Seringapatam by the 13th of January.

The French Miniſter of foreign affairs informed the National Aſſembly on the 8th May, that Mr. Pitt had given aſſurances of the neutrality of Great-Britain; that ſeveral of the German Princes had avowed their intention to contribute only their defenſive proportions of troops to the army of the Empire—and that Sweden has determined to remain in peace.

We hear nothing of the Empreſs of Ruſſia in the late accounts—the report of war's being declared againſt Ruſſia, is not confirmed of courſe.

The Directors of the Aſſociation for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures met at the new Town of Paterſon, New-Jerſey, on Tueſday laſt; and after purchaſing the lands of the proprietors, fixed upon the exact ſituations of the different mill ſeats, and other principal buildings of the eſtabliſhment. The town it is ſaid is to be laid out by the celebrated Major L'Enfant—the form of which it is contemplated ſhall be circular—encompaſſing a delightful plain intended for a bleaching ground; every advantage appears to be concentered in this ſituation to make it the moſt eligible in the United States, for the permanent eſtabliſhment of manufactures.

EXTRACT.

"DESPOTISM is an excellent ſyſtem for all its miniſters; excellent for their paſſions, their fortune, their pride, their revenge, their pleaſures; but deteſtable for the people whom it cruſhes; deteſtable alſo for kings, whom it renders odious and contemptible, all whoſe faults it occaſions, all whoſe misfortunes, and ſometimes their ruin."

ENGLISH PARAGRAPHS.

Admit the diſſenters to the common rights of citizens, and there will be an end of them, "Religion," ſays an acute politician, "is merely the ſtalking horſe upon theſe occaſions." When the civil and political intereſts ceaſe to claſh, adieu to all diſtinctions upon religious ſubjects.—A diſſenting miniſter ſaid, the other day, that were the teſt and corporation acts aboliſhed, it would be the worſt thing in the world for the diſſenters (as diſſenters) for that then the body of them that oppreſſion, real or ſuppoſed, keeps together, would have no common center of union or attraction.

"The houſe of Hanover," ſaid a leader ſome years ago to one of our governors in America, "are the worſt enemies the friends here ever had; they have never once perſecuted us."

FROM A DUBLIN PAPER, OF MAY 15.

JAMES NAPPER TANDY.

Laſt Wedneſday bills of indictment were found by the Quarter Seſſion Grand Jury of the city againſt Joſeph Knight, the perſon who arreſted Mr. Tandy on Monday the 13th of April laſt, purſuant and in virtue of a proclamation iſſued for apprehending that gentleman, by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council. In conſequence of this proceeding, the validity of a proclamation, ſuch as the one above mentioned, will be tried in a few days by a Jury of Dublin citizens.

Wedneſday laſt the Attorney-General moved, in the Court of King's Bench, on the part of the King, at the proſecution of John Toler, Eſq. his Majeſty's Solicitor General, that the Clerk of the Crown may be at liberty to ſend up a bill of indictment to the preſent City Grand Jury, againſt James Napper Tandy, Eſq. for ſending a challenge to the ſaid John Toler, Eſq. his Majeſty's Solicitor General, when the Court ruled it—BE IT SO.

Upwards of 7000l. is mentioned to have been already ſubſcribed to ſupport Mr. Tandy againſt the Court Proſecution, and to enable him with effect to carry on his two proſecutions againſt the names annexed to the decree under which he was apprehended in the firſt inſtance and againſt Knight who executed the warrant of it in apprehending him.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig La Federation,	Powel,	Cape-Francois
Betſey,	Elliot,	do.
John,	Lillibridge,	do.
Swallow,	Cheeſeman,	Boſton
Schr. Maria Charlotte,	Numes,	Martinico
James,	Darrell,	Charleſton
Sloop Friendſhip,	Roth,	St. Croix
Swift and Eaſy,	Burrows,	Bermuda
Chloe,	Baker,	New-York

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/ 21/3
3 per Cents,		12/3
Deferred,		12/10 13/
¾ ſhares Bank U. S.	43	per cent. prem.

THE UNIVERSAL HYMN BOOK.

Now in the Preſs, and will be ready for Sale in ten days, by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookſellers in Philadelphia,

A Selection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; taken from different Authors, for the Uſe of thoſe who believe in the Reſtoration of all Men. Publiſhed by Order of the Convention holding ſaid Faith, met in Philadelphia, May, 1791.

*** As this is an Univerſal Hymn Book, the favor of the Printers in different parts, in inſerting the above advertiſement, will be acknowledged.

July 11. eptf.

SONNET,
To RICHARD PRICE, D.D.

ILLUSTRIOUS veteran! in that noble band,
Who, arm'd with reason's panoply divine,
And train'd by virtue, round the radiant shrine
Of liberty, a stedfast phalanx stand:

Friend of all human kind! whose generous soul,
By no mean int'rest cramp'd, no partial aim,
Expatiates free, and, touch'd with heav'nly flame,
Speeds the large wish to bless, from pole to pole:

Thou wilt not waver in the glorious fight,
Tho' hate, and scorn, and calumny assail,
Foes long disdain'd; nor heed the gorgeous tale
Of prejudice in wisdom's livery bright:

For sooner shall the world's firm pillars fail,
Than freedom quench her fires, & knowledge sink in night.

FROM THE NORWICH REGISTER.

RAGS, Rags, says a Prompter—And the Paper makers, the retailers, and printers and printers devils echo Rags, Rags,

But if these people want Rags they must bid a little more on the pound. Two pence on the pound is but a small compensation to a young lady for stooping two hundred times to pick up shreds, or for fouling her hands with a dish-clout or house-cloth—fie on the man who thinks that Moll and Betty would undertake such small business for such small gains—We have bibles enough in the house already, and Pa buys us our caps, curtains, &.c &c.

In vain Mr. Prompter do you preach lectures of temperance and economy, and all for Rags, Rags, unless you convince Pa and Ma, that habits of industry and economy are *reputable*, and that the *interest* and *reputation* of their children depend *wholly* on such habits—for fashions must be followed, though the expences bankrupt Pa, and ruin the family——The first thing therefore is to *persuade* Pa and Ma, to *persuade* Moll and Betty that no one thing of ever so small value is to be wasted—a pin, a nail, a piece of old iron, a *rag* is to be saved. I know an estate worth thousands of pounds which was collected in these very articles, and the man who possesses it is as careful now of such small matters, as he was, when he was not worth ten shillings. Any person may do the same—Tis industry and economy, with a disposition to keep one's expences a little short of the income, which gathers the *moss*, old iron, rags, &c. &c. and hoards them up till they command the money, while pride, or false ambition, or a disposition to imitate those who are rich, in their foibles, or an idea that saving a shred is too mean an employ, or does not amply pay for the trouble, is certain to bring the possessor to *rags*—but not such as he can spare to sell—therefore to avoid Rags, save your Rags.

GRUB.

SOCIETY FOR ESTABLISHING
USEFUL MANUFACTURES.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Society for establishing useful manufactures, held at Newark, on Friday the eighteenth day of May, 1792, at which time was passed the following.

Supplement to an ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance for securing the punctual payment of the monies due on the subscriptions to the society for establishing useful manufactures."

WHEREAS by the third section of the ordinance entitled, "An ordinance for securing the punctual payment of the monies due on the subscriptions to the society for establishing useful manufactures," it is ordained, that if any subscriber or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the second, third or fourth payment of his, her or their respective subscriptions, for the space of three days after the expiration of the time limited by the law of incorporation for the said payments, that is to say, the second payment, on the 13th day of July, 1792: that then and in that case, all and every share or shares, of such person or persons, so neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said directors and their successors for the common benefit of the said society.

And whereas circumstances render it inexpedient to exact full payment of the second instalment on the said thirteenth day of July next, or within three days thereafter.

Be it therefore ordained, by the deputy governor and directors of the society for establishing useful manufactures, that if the said second payment shall be made in manner following, that is to say, one equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of August next, one other equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of September next, and one other equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of October next, with lawful interest computed thereon from the said thirteenth day of July next, that then and in such case, the said penalty mentioned in the said section, shall not be exacted, any thing in the said ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

A. MERCER, Dep. Gov.

Extract from the minutes,

JAMES GRIFFITHS, Clerk.

American Lead Manufactory.
STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

NEW TEAS.
IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

JONES & BURROUGHS,
STOCK-BROKERS,
STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and sell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commission, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Those gentlemen who may be pleased to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, secrecy and dispatch.

Boston, March, 1792. (1aw3m)

BOOKS,
PRINTED AND SOLD BY
MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia.

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, sixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

3. Smith's History of New-York, from its first settlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."——N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

5 Beauties of Poetry, British and American, containing select productions of the most eminent British and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the British edition, in two---Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jest Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings---Price, bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12 Garden of the Soul, by Bishop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13 The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, six dollars.

14. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month. Price a quarter dollar.

16. Christian Economy, translated from a Greek manuscript, found in the island of Patmos, where St. John wrote the Apocalypse---Price a fifth of a dollar.

17. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

GEORGETOWN (POTOWMAC.)
THE SUBSCRIBER HATH OPENED A
House of Entertainment,

At the Sign of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, In that commodious House lately occupied by *Thomas Beale*, Esq. Mayor of this Town.

He has furnished himself with a stock of the best Liquors, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction by procuring, in their season, the best of every species of provision, and having the same served up in the most neat and elegant manner.

GEORGE H. LEIGH.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

JULY 11.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

ANCHORS pr. lb.	7c 8c	Pitch, pr. bbl.	1d 73c 2d
Allum, English, pr. c.	3d 73c 4d	Pork, Burlington,	11d 11d 67c
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	11c	——Lower county	10d
Ashes, pot, per ton,	90d 100d	——Carolina	9d
——Pearl,	137d 140d	Peas, Albany pr. bush.	73c
Arrack pr. gall.	1d 33c 1d 67c	Pepper, pr. lb.	50c
Brandy, common,	1d 26c	Pimento	16c
——Cognac	1d 33c	Raisins, best, pr. keg	7d
Braziletto, pr. ton.	32d 33c	Ditto pr. jar	3d
Bricks, pr. M.	4d 7d	Ditto pr. box	4d
Bread, ship, pr. cwt.	1d 80c 2d	Rice pr. cwt.	2d 67c
Ditto, pilot	3d 33c	Rosin pr. bbl.	2d 33c 2d 67c
Ditto, small water	36c 40c	RUM: Jamaica pr. gall.	118c 122c
Beer, American, in bot pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 40c	RUM: Antigua	111c
—— pr. bbl.	4d 67c	RUM: Windward	93c 100c
BOARDS: Oak pr. M feet,	9d 10d	RUM: Barbadoes	87c
BOARDS: Merch. pine	16d 17d	RUM: Country, N. E.	67c
BOARDS: Sap, do.	8d	Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13d 33c 14d
BOARDS: ——N. Eng.	11d	Sassafras pr. ton	6d 8d
BOARDS: Cedar	14d	Shot	140d
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 1d 33c pr. M.		STEEL: German pr. lb.	9c
		STEEL: English, blistered cwt	10d
Brimstone rolls pr. cwt.	3d 33c	STEEL: American pr. ton	113d 33c
Beef, Boston	8d	STEEL: Crowley's pr. fag	10d 67c
—— Country	6d 7d	Snake root pr. lb.	20c 42c
Butter pr. lb.	14c	Soap, Brown	6c
——in kegs	9c 10c	——White	8c
CANDLES: Sper. pr. lb.	43c	——Castile	11c
CANDLES: Wax	53c 56c	Starch	7c
CANDLES: Myrtle Wax	13c	Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4d 5d 60c
CANDLES: Mould, tallow	11c	Spermaceti, refined,	48c
CANDLES: Dipped	10c	Sail cloth, English, No 1, per yard,	28c
Cheese, English, pr. lb.	19c	——Boston, No. I.	30c
—— Country	8c 10c	——No. II.	29c
Chocolate	17c 18c	——Russia sheeting, pr. p.	12d
Cinnamon	2d 40c 2d 67c	SUGAR: Lump, pr. lb	24c
Cloves	1d 20c	SUGAR: Loaf, single refined	26c
Coal pr. bushel	20c 22c	SUGAR: Ditto, double do.	36c
Cocoa pr. cwt.	14d 67c	SUGAR: Havannah, white	17c 18c
Coffee pr. lb.	20c	SUGAR: Ditto, brown,	15c
Copperas pr. cwt.	1d 67c	SUGAR: Musco. pr. cwt	14d 16d 67c
Cordage	7d 67c 8d	Spirits Turpentine	31g. 33c 37c
Cotton pr. lb.	26c 40c	SALT: Allum pr. bush.	24c 27c
Currants	13c	SALT: Liverpool	29c
Duck, Russia, pr. piece	11d 33c	SALT: Cadiz	23c 24c
——Ravens	8d 93c 9d 67c	SALT: Lisbon	25c 27c
Feathers pr. lb.	40c 44c	Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12d 13d 33
Flax	11c 12c	Do. L O.	15d 33c 16d 67c
Flaxseed pr. bush.	85c 90c	Do. red cedar, p. f.	33c 40c
Flour, Super. pr. bbl.	5d 13c	Shingles, sh. p. M.	2d 33c 2d 67
——Common,	4d 80c	Do. long dressed	12d 13d 33c
——Bur middlings, best	4d	Scantling, heart,	23d 33c
——Meal, Indian	2d 52c	——Sap	8d 8d 67d
——ditto Rye,	2d 40c	SKINS: Pipe pr. 1000	29d
——Ship-stuff pr. cw.	1d 33 c1d	SKINS: W. O. hogshead	19d 33c
Fustic pr. ton,	20d	SKINS: R. O. do.	19d 50c
Gin, Holland, pr. case,	4d 67c	SKINS: Leogan	21d 33c
Do. pr. gall.	80c	SKINS: Barrel	10d
Glue, pr. cwt.	20d 21d 33c	SKINS: Heading	26d 67c
Ginger, white race	7d	SKINS: Otter, best pr. pic.	4d 67c
Ditto, common	7d	SKINS: Minks	20c 40c
Ditto, ground pr. lb.	8c	SKINS: Fox, grey	40c 80c
Ginseng,	20c 24c	SKINS: ——red	1d 20c
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. c.	3d 73c 4d	SKINS: Martins	24c 1d
Ditto, fine glazed	4d	SKINS: Fishers	33c 67c
GRAIN: Wheat pr. bush	93c 95c	SKINS: Bears	3c
GRAIN: Rye	54c	SKINS: Racoons	27c 60c
GRAIN: Oats	26c	SKINS: Musk-rats	11c 20c
GRAIN: Indian corn	41c	SKINS: Beaver, pr. lb.	67c 1d 33c
GRAIN: Barley	90c	SKINS: Deer, in hair	20c 30c
GRAIN: ——Best shelled pr. lb.	3c	Tar, N. Jersey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	1d
GRAIN: Buckwheat per bush.	40c	—Carolina, 32 gall.	1d 33c 1d 67c
Hemp, fo. pr. ton,	120d 146. 67c	Turpentine pr. bbl.	1d 67c 2d
American, pr. lb.	4c 5c	TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. best	3d 60c 73c
Herrings, pr. bbl.	3d	TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——inferior	2d 67c 3d
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9c 11c	TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old	4d 67c
Hops	27c	TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock	2d 50c 3d
Hogshead hoops, pr. M	15d	TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland	5d 33c 8d
Indigo, French lb.	1d 20c 1d 33c	TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark	2d 40c
——Carolina	40c 1d	TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf	2d 40c
Irons, sad pr. ton,	133d 33c	TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eastern-shore	2d 2d 23c
IRON: Castings pr. cwt	3d 47c	TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new	2d 7c 3d
IRON: Bar pr. ton,	82d 87c	TOBACCO, 100lb.: ——old	do.
IRON: Pig	24d 26d 67c	TEAS: Hyson pr. lb.	93c 1d 28c
IRON: Sheet	173d 33c	TEAS: Hyson skin,	53c 67c
IRON: Nail rods	96d	TEAS: Souchong,	50c 93c
Junk, pr. cwt.	4d 5d	TEAS: Congo,	43c 50c
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9c 10c	TEAS: Bohea.	30c 33c
Lead in pigs pr. c.	5d 33c 5d 67c	Tallow, refined	9c
——in bars	7d	Tin pr. box,	13d 33c 67c
Lead, white	10d 10d 67c	Verdigrease pr. lb.	47c 53c
——red	6d 40c 6d 67c	Vermillion	1d 33c 1d 67c
Leather, soal pr. lb.	14c 17c 20c	Varnish,	33c 37c
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5d 60c 6d	WINE: Madeira, pr. p.	106d 200d
Logwood	24d	WINE: Lisbon	96d 100d
Mace pr. lb.	7d 33c 67c	WINE: Teneriffe, pr. gal.	51c 60c
Mackarel, best pr. bbl.	9d	WINE: Fayal	44c 49c
——second quality	6d 67c	WINE: Port pr. p.	106d 67c 120d
Madder, best pr. lb.	16c 20c	WINE: Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	4d
Marble, wrought, pr. f.	1d 33c 2d	WINE: Claret	4d 6d
Mast spars	33c 67c	WINE: Sherry pr. gall.	90c 1d 20c
Molasses pr. gall.	44c 50c	WINE: Malaga	77c 80c
Mustard per. lb.	87c	Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25c 27c
Mahogany pr. foot,	10c	Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13c 30c
Nails, 10d 12d and 20d	——10c		
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7d 8d		
OIL: Linseed, pr. gall.	65c 67c		
OIL: Olive	87c		
OIL: Ditto pr. case,	2d 50c		
OIL: Best sweet in flasks, pr. box	10d 50c		
OIL: —baskets 12 bottles	5d		
OIL: Spermaceti pr. gall.	48c		
OIL: Train	24c 27c		
OIL: Whale	22c 28c		
Porter pr. cask,	5d 33c		
——London, pr. doz.	1d 60c		
Porter, American pr. doz. bot. incl.	1d 4c 1d 60c		

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,
90 days ¾ } pr. ct. above par.
60 days 1¾ } ditto.
30 days 2 } pr. ct. above par.

Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder, 40c
90 days 39c

Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders, 4d 44c
France, 60 days 81c for 5 liv.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierson, Esq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Esq. Trenton, of John Singer, Esq. Amboy, of James Parker, Esq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotswood; and of the Managers in Brunswick.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.